

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1978

Established 1887

In Attack on Barracks

Two Policemen Killed in Spain

By James Markham

BARCELONA, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Gunmen attacking a barracks in the Basque region of Spain today killed two policemen and wounded three others, according to a police spokesman.

The attack, which took place in the town of Leizor, about 100 miles from Bilbao, was the latest in a series of violent incidents in the region. The gunmen, who are believed to be members of the Basque separatist group ETA, fired a volley of shots from a hill overlooking the barracks.

The policemen, who were on duty, were killed in the attack. The wounded policemen were taken to a nearby hospital. The gunmen fled the scene in a van.

The attack on the barracks was part of a campaign of violence by ETA against the Spanish government. The group has been responsible for many other attacks in the region, including the killing of several other policemen and the destruction of property.

rounds into the ranks of the policemen, who were exercising in a courtyard in a barracks at Basauri outside Bilbao.

The explosion passing by the barracks is elevated, and this enabled the terrorists to fire down into the policemen, who were said to have held calisthenics daily at the same hour in the past.

The gunmen were said to have fled on the highway into the center of Bilbao, where large numbers of uniformed and plainclothes police set up roadblocks in search of the assassins.

An anonymous caller to a Bilbao radio station claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of ETA, which has embarked on a campaign to upset the government's plans to hold a referendum on Dec. 6 on



Premier Adolfo Suarez

under terrorist pressure.

Spain's new democratic constitution.

One of ETA's goals is believed to be to provoke Premier Adolfo Suarez into declaring a state of emergency in the Basque provinces, which would antagonize many Basques as the referendum nears.

Since the wave of terrorist killings began, national police have stepped up surveillance of highways in the northern region. Some arrests of suspected terrorists have been made.

Hundreds Found Dead at Colony After 5 Guyana Airstrip Murders

In Apparent Mass Suicide of Sect

From Wire Dispatches

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 20 — The bodies of at least 383 men, women and children — some shot to death, most reportedly self-poisoned — have been found at the jungle camp of a California-based sect whose members ambushed and killed five Americans, including Rep. Leo Ryan, government officials said today.

Among the dead were the sect's leader, James Jones, his wife and one of his children, all apparently poisoned, officials said.

Guyanaese Information Minister Shirley Field-Ridley said the whereabouts of the remaining 500 to 700 Americans at the People's

Temple camp was not known, but they apparently fled into the surrounding jungle, in the northwest corner of this South American nation.

U.S. lawyer Mark Lane, who was at the camp just before the deaths occurred, said today that sect mem-

bers discussed mass suicide before he fled, but that he also heard many bursts of automatic-weapons fire from the camp, called Jonestown.

He said he heard the sect's founder chanting over the camp loudspeaker, "Mother! Mother! Mother! Mother!" seconds before the gunfire erupted.

The bodies — 163 women, 138 men and 82 children — were found by Guyanese troops, who arrived at the camp yesterday. Miss Field-Ridley said that some of the dead had gunshot wounds but most of them showed no signs of violence.

Mr. Lane said that suicide was discussed at a community meeting and he was later informed by two sect members, "We are all going to die now."

"They were smiling... they looked genuinely happy," Mr. Lane said.

It was not clear whether the mass deaths occurred at about the same time or some time after the Saturday ambush of Rep. Ryan, D-Calif., and his group, which had gone to the camp to investigate reports of alleged large-scale abuse of sect members.

The information minister said no one was found alive in the jungle settlement where about 1,100 Americans had been reported living. Most of them were Californians who followed Mr. Jones, founder of the People's Temple, to Guyana. There was no indication of what happened to other members of the community.

She added that a few members of the community who had taken refuge in the forest were beginning to come out and had been found by security forces. An estimated several hundred members of the temple were still missing.

A California psychologist who had accompanied Rep. Ryan to Guyana to try to get his daughter out of Jonestown said members of the group rehearsed mass suicide and signed suicide notes before they left California.

Five persons who survived the ambush of Rep. Ryan and his party were reported in stable or satisfactory condition today by doctors at Andrews Air Force Base hospital. The five arrived at the facility outside Washington last night. Although they were suffering from gunshot wounds and shock, State Department spokesmen said they were in "great spirits."

Rep. Ryan and the four others perished in a hail of gunfire Saturday evening as his party was escorting persons seeking to leave the settlement aboard two planes at a nearby airstrip in northwestern Guyana.

The group, consisting of U.S. officials, reporters covering the expedition, escaping members of the sect and their relatives, was attacked by men from the settlement, firing pistols and automatic weapons from a tractor-drawn flatbed trailer.

When the shooting stopped, some of the terrified escapees from the settlement had fled into the surrounding jungle.

In addition to Rep. Ryan, those killed were Donald Harris, an NBC television reporter from San Francisco; Robert Brown, an NBC cameraman; Gregory Robinson, a photographer for the San Francisco Examiner; and Patricia Park, one of the community members.

Mr. Lane, who has figured in controversies about the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and another U.S. lawyer, Charles Garry, who has represented Black Panthers and other radicals — had remained behind at the settlement.

The wounded and the others who remained spent a night of fear and uncertainty at the airstrip and a nearby town until their rescue yesterday by Guyanese troops.

Target of Charges

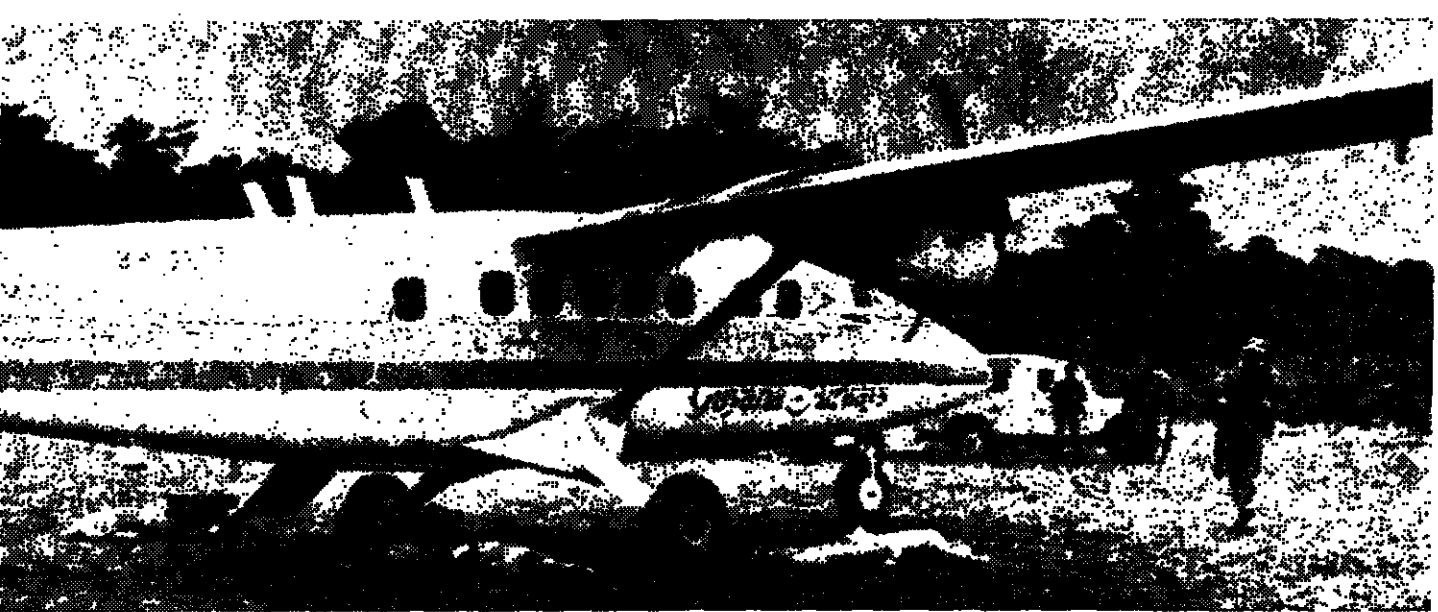
Mr. Jones' church had been the target of frequent charges from former members and relatives of adherents that it subjected followers to intimidation and violent punishment for failing to observe its rules or for attempting to leave.

It was the persistence of these charges that led Rep. Ryan, 53, a San Francisco-area congressman, to undertake an 18-month investigation of the church. He decided to go to Jonestown for a look at the situation after becoming dissatisfied with State Department attempts to investigate complaints from his constituents about alleged abuses of U.S. citizens at the colony, aides to Rep. Ryan said yesterday.

Rep. Ryan decided to go ahead and arrived in Georgetown Wednesday, accompanied by relatives of persons living in Jonestown. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



NBC newsman Don Harris, 42, left, and San Francisco Examiner photographer Gregory Robinson, 27, right, are shown in film taken Saturday by NBC-TV cameraman Robert Brown at Port Kaituma, Guyana, airport several minutes before all three were killed when shooting erupted.



Bodies are scattered around plane at ambush scene where Rep. Leo Ryan of California died. Picture was made by reporter Tom Reiterman of the San Francisco Examiner with photographer Gregory Robinson's camera after the latter was killed.

Italy, Britain, Ireland to Get 12% Fluctuation

Currency System Gains Reported by EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP) — Finance ministers of the European Economic Community reached substantial agreement today on the shape of the future European Monetary System, leaving only "very few undecided components" for the summit of EEC heads of state Dec. 4 and Dec. 5, Hans Matthöfer, the West German finance minister, said today.

The new system, designed to steady the value of European currencies, has been scheduled to take effect in January. Officials were optimistic that the Brussels summit will solve the remaining issues, permitting the long-debated system to go forward.

Mr. Matthöfer said the ministers agreed that the official fluctuation margins on either side of central rates should be 2.25 percent — for a total of a 4.5 percent bandspread. These margins are used in the current snake arrangement.

For future EMS currencies now freely floating outside the snake — particularly Britain, Italy and Ireland — wider margins of 6 percent, or a 12 percent bandspread, would be permissible, he added. The Italian treasury minister, Filippo Pandolfi, had asked for wider margins of 8 percent but agreed to the 6 percent finally established.

Britain has expressed strong reservations about joining its eight Common Market partners in the arrangement, but Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey declined today to predict that Britain will definitely stay out. He acknowledged that "a little progress" was

made at the finance ministers' meeting but emphasized that "important disagreements" remain.

Mr. Matthöfer, president of the finance ministers' group, said that only a small number of problems remained to be solved. He said that these included the exact procedures to be used for the support of endangered currencies in the system when they diverge from their permitted ranges of fluctuations and the amount and time limits of loans from the system's central fund to shore up endangered currencies.

The ministers agreed, he said, that the total amount of money in the central fund available to help currencies would be 25 billion of the fund's new European Currency Units (ECU), equal to about \$32.7 billion. The fund would be set up by 1981.

He affirmed that he did not believe any member nation was making its participation in the new system dependent on programs to equalize the financial well-being of member states.

But Mr. Healey said that Britain still considers such programs an important part of realigning Europe's economies. Italy and Ireland also have pressed for such assistance as a complement to the new monetary system. He said the ministers, at the suggestion of EEC Economics Commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli, agreed to leave over the question of assistance programs for the hands of state and government next month in Brussels.

Mr. Healey emphasized that today's nine-hour session "did not make much progress there."

Problems still to be resolved include precisely when a country would be obligated to intervene in defense of its currency. France has favored intervention when a currency dips substantially below its normal value in a basket of European currencies; West Germany has called for intervention when a currency moves away from a fixed rate against other individual currencies.

Mr. Healey reported that the nine members were split three ways on how the basket indicator would

be applied. The West Germans and the Dutch insist that the indicator should only set off consultations on what can be done to counter a currency's divergence within the system. Britain and Italy want the basket indicator to trigger mandatory intervention, something both West Germany and the Netherlands flatly refuse, the British chancellor reported.

France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland want the indicator to lead to the presumption

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

750 Commuters on Board

Turkey Stops 200 Leftists After Hijacking of Ferry

ISTANBUL, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — About 200 leftist militants seized a Bosphorus passenger ferry today and held it for about an hour until it was challenged by Turkish naval vessels and escorted to the city's main boat station.

Police initially reported that the militants intended to hold a protest demonstration against the presence of two Soviet warships visiting Istanbul. But a later police statement said the group intended to take part in a funeral ceremony for a leader of the underground Turkish People's Liberation Army, whose body was found in mysterious circumstances last week. Police sources said they feared that the funeral might develop into another battle between police and youths.

Police said that 200 persons were taken into custody from the ferry when it arrived in the city.

After the militant youths boarded the vessel, officials said, they ordered the captain at gunpoint to sail into the Marmara sea.

During a short maneuvering in the land-locked sea, a leader of the hijackers unsuccessfully sought to talk on the ship's radio with Istanbul Gov. Ihsan Tekin or a top security official.

A quick search of the vessel netted a pistol and ammunition. A policeman was injured in a scuffle and another person was wounded in the leg before the ship arrived at its home station.

Earthquake Jolts Turkey

ISTANBUL, Nov. 20 (AP) — A moderate quake jolted Antalya, on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey, during the night but caused no injuries or damage, the Anatolia news agency reported today.

After Brezhnev's Warning to Iran

U.S. Replies Quickly to Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — President Carter moved quickly today to rebut a warning issued by the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for the Soviet Union to stop interfering in the Middle East.

He said the warning, printed yesterday in a newspaper on the front page of Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, was regarded by the White House as "highly inappropriate" because it felt that the Soviet Union was trying to embarrass the United States and was offering gratuitous criticism of Mr. Carter himself, officials said.

The first word of Mr. Brezhnev's comments on Iran was received in Washington early Saturday night when Tass filed an advance story. This led to an unusual series of high-level meetings at the White House and State Department that night and yesterday morning.

A formal rejoinder to Mr. Brezhnev was issued under Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's name. In fact, it was a collective effort also involving Mr. Carter, who was in contact by phone from Camp David, Md.; Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser; and Defense Secretary Harold Brown. Mr. Vance, Mr. Brzezinski, and Mr. Brown met at the State Department

to work on the draft before it was released.

After affirming that the United States has no intention of interfering in Iran's internal affairs, the statement called on the Soviet Union also to keep to its promise not to do so.

And it said that "we firmly support the Shah in his efforts to restore domestic tranquility in Iran and have confidence that Iran can solve its own problems."

"We intend to preserve and pursue with Iran our strong bilateral political, economic and security relationships," the U.S. statement said.

On the surface, the exchange of remarks by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Vance seems academic, since both countries have denied any intention to interfere in the current turmoil in Iran.

But the speed with which the administration responded to Mr. Brezhnev indicated the sensitivity of this government to developments in Iran and to any efforts by the Soviet Union to comment on U.S.-Iranian relations.

The Carter administration, deeply concerned about the possibility of Iran breaking up in chaos, has repeatedly issued strong statements of support for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, but has declined to do more than back up whatever the Shah decided.

The Soviet media for the past two weeks have reported various articles in the Western press suggesting contingencies under review in Washington to intervene in Iran, but officials here have denied such reports.

Only in moments of crisis does the United States comment at the highest levels on Sundays. Usually weekend developments are dealt with no earlier than Monday.

But reporters were told that Mr. Brzezinski, after being informed of Mr. Brezhnev's statement, called Mr. Carter at Camp David and the process was launched for an immediate reaction.

What particularly irked White House officials was the following statement by Mr. Brezhnev:

"If they deny attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs as was done recently by the United States president — they right away make reservations which do not exclude the possibility of such interference under an appropriate excuse."

Delegations involved in backstage negotiations on the media declaration were not yet ready to give an assessment of the director-general's chances of winning unanimous support for his text.

Mr. M'bow said at the start of the conference that he was aiming for a consensus vote on the mass media so that the resulting declaration could command the strongest possible moral authority.

Delegations involved in backstage negotiations on the media declaration were not yet ready to give an assessment of the director-general's chances of winning unanimous support for his text.

The preamble contained a reference to the aspiration of the developing countries for what they call a world information order, to insure a more equitable exchange of news between rich and poor countries, the officials said.

Unesco has been trying to produce an agreement on the mass media for eight years. Previous attempts failed because of East-West ideological differences over freedom of expression.

The argument between advocates of press freedom and Communist and other countries which support government controls has produced a marathon debate. The media issue has been the most controversial of the Unesco general conference.

Western, Communist, and non-aligned countries all tabled rival texts. Unesco officials said that they expected these drafts to be withdrawn in favor of the Senegalese director's compromise document. If all went well, Unesco's commission on culture and communication would be able to approve the mass media document by consensus in a floor debate on Wednesday.

Mr. M'bow said at the start of the conference that he was aiming for a consensus vote on the mass media so that the resulting declaration could command the strongest possible moral authority.

Delegations involved in backstage negotiations on the media declaration were not yet ready to give an assessment of the director-general's chances of winning unanimous support for his text.

The preamble contained a reference to the aspiration of the developing countries for what they call a world information order, to insure a more equitable exchange of news between rich and poor countries, the officials said.

Unesco has been trying to produce an agreement on the mass media for eight years. Previous attempts failed because of East-West ideological differences over freedom of expression.

The argument between advocates of press freedom and Communist and other countries which support government controls has produced a marathon debate. The media issue has been the most controversial of the Unesco general conference.

Western, Communist, and non-aligned countries all tabled rival texts. Unesco officials said that they expected these drafts to be withdrawn in favor of the Senegalese director's compromise document. If all went well, Unesco's commission on culture and communication would be able to approve the mass media document by consensus in a floor debate on Wednesday.

Mr. M'bow said at the start of the conference that he was aiming for a consensus vote on the mass media so that the resulting declaration could command the strongest possible moral authority.

In Alleged U.K. Homosexual Affair

Thorpe Urged Model's Murder, Court Told

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Jeremy Thorpe, former leader of the Liberal Party, was quoted today as having said several times that the only way to silence Norman Scott, who claimed to have had a homosexual affair with him, would be to murder him.

The testimony was given on the opening day of committal proceedings in a tiny courtroom at Minehead in southwest England, during which three magistrates will decide whether Mr. Thorpe and three other men must stand trial for conspiracy to murder Mr. Scott. Mr. Thorpe has also been charged with incitement to murder.

Mr. Thorpe, 49, has moved in London's most exalted political, social and artistic circles during almost two decades as a member of Parliament. He sat impressively as Peter Taylor, the prosecutor, and Peter Bessell, a former parliamentary colleague who was the prosecution's first witness, laid out the charges against him.

According to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thorpe's relationship with Mr. Scott led to a sideline plot, Andrew Gino Newton, being hired to shoot Mr. Scott. David Holmes, a former Liberal Party treasurer, and two Welsh businessmen, George Deakin and John le Mesurier, were named as participants in the alleged murder plot, which allegedly failed when Mr. Newton's gun jammed.

Reporting Curb Lifted

British newspapers and television stations were allowed to report the courtroom proceedings in full when Mr. Deakin's counsel asked that reporting restrictions be lifted. The courtroom was crowded with reporters from around the world.

Mr. Bessell, also a Liberal, flew here from his home in California for the proceedings. He depicted Mr. Thorpe as a man who lived in terror from the early 1960s because

he feared that his political career would be ruined by allegations of homosexual behavior from Mr. Scott, a former male model.

In 1965, Mr. Bessell said, he

defined with Mr. Thorpe at the Ritz Hotel in London, and Mr. Thorpe showed him a letter written by Mr. Scott to Mr. Thorpe's mother. It allegedly disclosed in detail the two men's alleged relationship, naming dates and places. Mr. Bessell said that Mr. Thorpe told him the letter was correct — a statement that conflicts with Mr. Thorpe's denials that he had sexual relations with the former model.

Shortly after Mr. Thorpe was elected leader of the Liberal Party in 1967, Mr. Bessell testified, he said that "he would take his own life" if the Scott affair became public. The former member of Parliament said that, over a period of 18 months, he paid "retainers" to Mr. Scott in an attempt to buy his silence.

Just before Christmas, 1968, Mr. Bessell said, he visited Mr. Thorpe at his office in the House of Commons. He found his friend depressed by what he called the "dark

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Norman Scott

Norman Scott

Norman Scott

Norman Scott

Norman Scott

Norman Scott

Norman Scott

Begin Said Set to Ask Cabinet To Accept Earlier Treaty Draft

By William Farrell
JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin tomorrow will ask the Israeli Cabinet to approve a draft of a peace treaty with Egypt that the Cabinet balked at two weeks ago, a move that is believed to have prompted the Egyptians to escalate their demands.

According to sources here, Mr. Begin, with the consent of Israel's two chief peace negotiators, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, will ask for approval of a U.S. draft treaty that Mr. Weizman brought before the Cabinet early this month.

Covers 'Linkage' Issue
Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin were out of the country when the Cabinet held meetings on Nov. 5 and Nov. 6 on the draft worked out under U.S. auspices at the talks between Egypt and Israel in Washington. The Cabinet at that time declined to approve the draft and sent a piqued Mr. Weizman back to the negotiations in Washington with instructions to "negotiate harder."

May Reduce Dependence on Suppliers

Arab States Plan to Build Their Own Modern Arms

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT) — A group of moderate Arab states plans to establish an advanced arms industry in Egypt, in a move that may promote their greater independence from arms purchases in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Reviewing the scope of the plans for the Arab Organization for Industrialization, some U.S. and West European sources believe that the output of advanced arms will not only supply the moderate Arab states but may lure Soviet arms clients, such as Syria and Iraq, away from their present dependence on Soviet weaponry.

Highly placed Arab diplomats in Washington said that they saw no relation between the planned Arab arms concern and the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The organization, they insist, is to be the backbone of a new pan-Arab arms industry that will serve all Arab states.

Indigenous Industry
Senior Israeli officials said they were not concerned at present over dangers to their country arising from an Arab arms industry. These officials conceded, however, that this industry could pose a threat in the future.

Boos, Cheers Greet Gandhi In Parliament

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Indira Gandhi, former Indian prime minister, re-entered Parliament today after a lapse of 20 months amid jeering and acclamation from the 400 house members present.

As she entered the chamber, escorted by C.M. Stephen, leader of her opposition India Congress Party, Jyotirmoy Basu, a Communist Marxist leader, shouted, "The evil has come."

At the same time, about 70 members of Mrs. Gandhi's party thumped their desks and shouted at Mr. Basu, "Shame on you."

A ruling Janata Party member said, "The fountain, the source of corruption is here."

Unperturbed, Mrs. Gandhi took a seat by the side of Mr. Stephen. She was elected to Parliament 13 days ago in a by-election in Chikmagalur.

The draft attempted to solve the issue of "linkage" in the form of a generally worded preamble to an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. But the Cabinet was not satisfied with that solution to the link between Egypt and Israel over Egypt's linking a peace treaty with Israel to the implementation of a transitional civil autonomy plan for the Israeli-occupied Arab West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The idea of the autonomy plan had been agreed upon by Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt at the Camp David summit talks in mid-September in one of the two accords that they signed. Since then the Egyptians had been trying to link the implementation of the autonomy plan to a bilateral treaty with Israel. Israel has resisted, claiming that the Camp David talks produced two documents — a framework for peace between Israel and Egypt and a framework for an overall Middle East peace and that there was no legal basis for linking the two.

The Israeli Cabinet's failure to approve the compromise draft treaty triggered a new round of Egyptian demands, all of them unpalatable to Israel. These demands included a specific timetable for Israel to implement the civil autonomy plan for the 1.1 million Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza and the introduction of an Egyptian police presence in Gaza, which Egypt administered until Israel captured the strip during the 1967 war.

Mr. Begin last night said at a stormy meeting of the Herut Movement central committee that "the proposals submitted to us by the Egyptians are not acceptable to us. They contradict the Camp David agreements which we are prepared to carry out."

The Herut (Freedom) Movement is the wing of the ruling Likud bloc that has been led for three decades by Mr. Begin.

Israel's reverting to the U.S. treaty draft is not to be confused with what has been termed the "American compromise," which consisted of suggestions made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Mr. Begin on Nov. 12 after the Cabinet had refused to approve the treaty draft, and after Egypt began insisting on a specific timetable for implementing the autonomy plan.

The Cabinet has not acted on Mr. Vance's suggestions and presumably will avoid doing so if, as expected, it decides to follow Mr. Begin and approve the earlier treaty draft.

Dropping Objections
Mr. Begin's plan is that all proposals put forward since the compromise treaty draft should be withdrawn in return for Israel's agreeing to drop its earlier objections to the draft treaty.

Sources here said that Israel's key legal advisers to the Washington talks, Meir Rosenne and Aharon Barak, apparently have persuaded most members of the 17-man Cabinet that the "linkage" preamble is not a legal pitfall but a statement of intent that Egypt and Israel seek an overall Middle East peace, something embodied in the Camp David accords.

There was also concern by the Cabinet about some wording in the draft, none of which has been made public, on a special standing for Egypt regarding the Gaza Strip. Sources said this, too, was not palatable to Israel and presumably was much vaguer than the specific demands that Egypt has been making in recent days regarding its future role in the Gaza Strip.

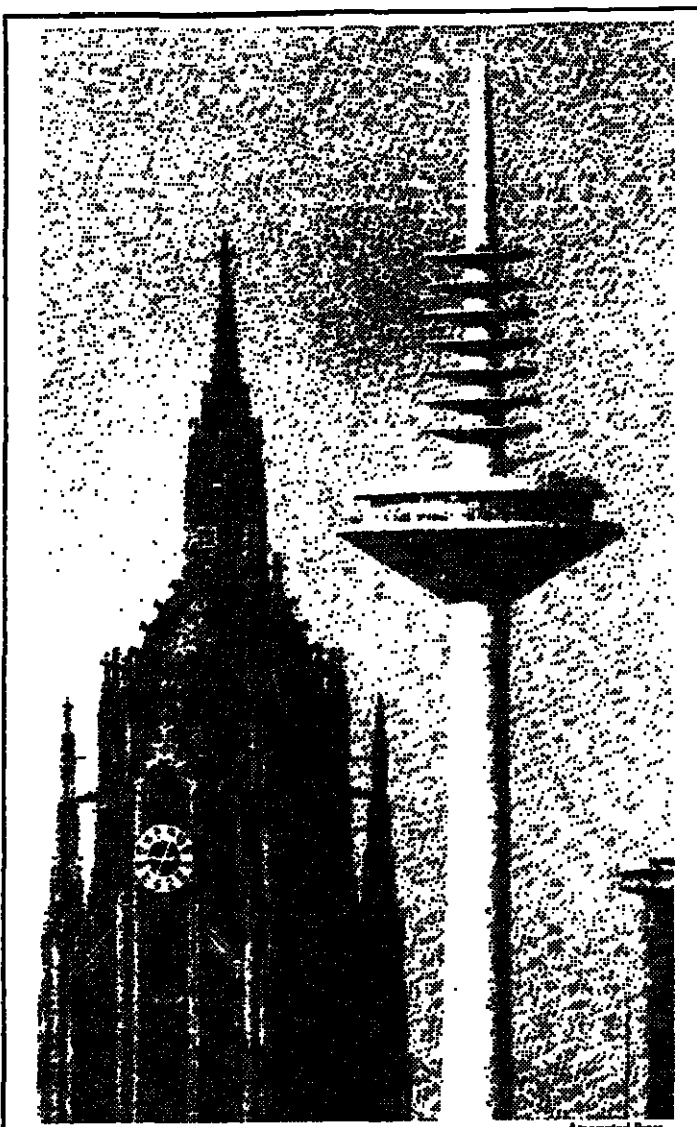
Local Vote Won By Communists In Portugal City
LISBON, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Communist Party won an absolute majority in a municipal by-election yesterday in which the Socialist Party fell from second to third place and abstentions increased sharply.

Politicians and the press called the 35.6 percent rate of abstention in the voting in Evora — 10 percent more than in the 1976 municipal election — the "real and most worrisome winner."

They said that, despite the active campaigning of the leaders of four major parties, many voters stayed home to express disenchantment with the partisan feuds that have left the country without a stable government for nearly four months.

The Communist-backed electoral front, United People Alliance, received 53.1 percent of the ballots and four of the seven seats on the municipal council.

The big losers were the Socialists, with 17.3 percent of the vote, who lost almost half of the 8,900 votes they received in 1976 and two of their three seats on the municipal council. The center-right Social Democrats won 24.2 percent of the vote, an increase of 10.5 percent over 1976.



INSPIRED LOFTINESS — Spire of Frankfort's Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew is towered over by the Bundespost's telecommunications building, which will open next year. The tower is Frankfurt's tallest building at 331 meters (362 yards). The 14th-century cathedral, the place of imperial elections and coronations, is 94.75 meters.

Exile Grapevine Aids Plans

Vietnam Pipeline to U.S.: How Families Buy Escape

By Peter Amert

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP) — A discreetly phoned solicitation to lonely relatives, a \$2,000 check mailed to a Los Angeles post office box, a 16-week wait for the delivery. That is the 10,000-mile connection.

But it is not hard drugs that move along the new international pipeline linking California with Hong Kong and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon). It is human cargo, thousands of men, women and children who are being spirited out of Vietnam to neighboring countries and eventually to the United States.

An inquiry by the Associated Press shows that scores of Vietnamese families who fled to the United States when South Vietnam collapsed in 1975 are paying mid-dlemen to arrange passage for relatives out of Vietnam.

Passage Can Be Ordered
Many boat people who have fled admitted bribing their way out of Vietnam. But only in recent months, informed sources among the Vietnamese exile community report, have relatives with permanent U.S. residency been able to specifically order the passage of a loved one from Vietnam. This remarkable development, in view of what was assumed to be the rigid surveillance of Vietnam's population by its new masters, has taken place for two reasons, the sources report.

The first is that some corrupt Communist officials in Ho Chi Minh City are aiding and abetting the exodus — at a profit. The Carter administration says that this may even be government policy, and it has rebuked the Vietnamese government.

When the checks clear, the names are passed on to Hong Kong where Chinese who have lived in Vietnam take over. They have access not only to ships, such as the freighter Hai Hong anchored off the coast of Malaysia with 2,504 refugees aboard, but also to ethnic Chinese who remained in Ho Chi Minh City. Apparently, when Chinese businesses were shut earlier this year the proprietors were able to hide most of their gold holdings.

Notified by coded letters of the people targeted for the exodus, these Chinese pay off the Ho Chi Minh City officials and arrange for small fishing boats to pick up the passengers and rendezvous with larger craft at sea. The ship anchored at Malaysia since Nov. 9 is the largest that has been used. Generally, the transfer ships are small craft capable of carrying 150 to 200 passengers.

The refugees sail across the South China Sea to Malaysia, where they land secretly. From there it is up to relatives in the United States to arrange further financing and the paperwork to get them there.

Three Climbers Die On Spanish Ascent
MADRID, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Three Spanish climbers fell to their deaths during an outing yesterday in the Guadarrama range north of Madrid, police said today.

A 21-year-old man died when he slipped on ice and plunged over a rockface. Two brothers, aged 25 and 21, died trying to reach his body.

U.S. Goods Bring Cash

Parallel to this situation has been an easing of import restrictions by the Vietnamese government that is allowing relatives in the United States to regularly send hundreds of dollars of cigarettes, jeans, cosmetics and other items that are convertible immediately to cash on the black market.

Vietnamese in Washington and New York who admit to having successfully used the 10,000-mile connection, or who have money in the pipeline, say that it works this way:

The exile grapevine has passed around phone numbers for contacts in Los Angeles who prove to be Vietnamese of Chinese ancestry. They accept names and addresses of relatives in Ho Chi Minh City selected for passage, along with the promise of \$2,000 for each person, payment in advance, delivery guaranteed.

When the checks clear, the names are passed on to Hong Kong where Chinese who have lived in Vietnam take over. They have access not only to ships, such as the freighter Hai Hong anchored off the coast of Malaysia with 2,504 refugees aboard, but also to ethnic Chinese who remained in Ho Chi Minh City. Apparently, when Chinese businesses were shut earlier this year the proprietors were able to hide most of their gold holdings.

Notified by coded letters of the people targeted for the exodus, these Chinese pay off the Ho Chi Minh City officials and arrange for small fishing boats to pick up the passengers and rendezvous with larger craft at sea. The ship anchored at Malaysia since Nov. 9 is the largest that has been used. Generally, the transfer ships are small craft capable of carrying 150 to 200 passengers.

The refugees sail across the South China Sea to Malaysia, where they land secretly. From there it is up to relatives in the United States to arrange further financing and the paperwork to get them there.

Refugees Likely To Disembark Soon From Ship
PORT KLANG, Malaysia, Nov. 20 (AP) — Indications that 2,504 Vietnamese refugees soon will be taken off the overcrowded coastal freighter Hai Hong increased today with the arrival of officials to arrange for some of them to go to Canada.

Meanwhile, Malaysian officials announced that another 599 Vietnamese refugees landed in Malaysia last night, pushing the number of arrivals since Nov. 1 to more than 7,000 and the total in the country to more than 40,000.

Western officials said they held their fourth round of talks with Malaysians today to work out the mechanics of taking the Hai Hong refugees off the ship where they have spent about 37 days, including 12 days anchored off Port Klang.

Canada has agreed to take 600 of them, Belgium 150, France all those who speak French and satisfy some other conditions and the United States a sizable number, officials said.

Soviet-Ethiopian Pact
MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Ethiopia, Tass reported.

Population Shift Held Significant

World Growing at Slower Rate

By Susanna McBee
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP) — For the first time, the rate of increase in the world population has slowed, the U.S. Census Bureau reported yesterday.

Since 1970 the world's population has increased 1.9 percent annually, while in the previous 15 years it had risen 2 percent each year, according to the bureau's study, which was funded by the Agency for International Development.

"We didn't expect a downturn in the rate of increase until the early 1980s, but it's happening a decade earlier and it's very significant," said Samuel Baum, the bureau's chief of international demographic statistics.

The difference of a tenth of a percentage point "is not a tremendous decline, but it's important, because the numbers are so high and it represents a change in direction, which is more important," Mr. Baum added.

Africa Growth Persists
The encouraging thing is that the direction has shifted in all regions of the world except Africa, and even there a number of countries — Tunisia, South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion — have had substantial declines," he said.

(The latter two are islands in the Indian Ocean.) Mr. Baum noted that more people are being added to the world and predicted that a growth rate of zero "will not be reached, at the earliest, until the years 2020 to 2025."

The world's population increased from 3.5 billion in mid-1967 to an estimated 4.3 billion in mid-1977, the report said. "At current [1976] vital rates, the world registers a net gain of over 200,000 persons each day."

Mr. Baum said that two trends account for the reduced rate of growth: a paid decline in fertility and a not-so-rapid decline in mortality. "People are being born at a slower rate and deaths are not going down as rapidly," he explained.

The census report does not project future world population, but the World Bank has predicted that it will reach 6 billion by 2000; the United Nations has predicted 6.3 billion that year.

A study released last month by University of Chicago demographers Amy Ong Tsui and Donald Bogue projected a 5.8 billion total and said that the world's projected population crises may have been defused by birth-control programs in some of the most populous countries.

"Only 10 years ago doomsday prophesizing called for mass starvation, world chaos and possible world war by the year 2000," their study said. "If recent trends continue, the world population crisis appears resolvable." The census report seems to support that optimism.

The census report noted growth-rate declines in less-developed as well as developed nations. It cited Sri Lanka, where the 1966 growth rate was 2.3 percent and the 1976 rate was 1.5 percent. The Philippines, Thailand and South Korea each had a decline of 0.7 percent; South Africa, 0.4, and Turkey and China, 0.3.

China Estimates
The estimate for China was based primarily on provincial population figures that have been released since the Sept. 8, 1976, death of Chairman Mao. China's population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

Asia with 2.5 billion persons, had 58 percent of the world's total last year, the report said. Its population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

Asia with 2.5 billion persons, had 58 percent of the world's total last year, the report said. Its population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

Asia with 2.5 billion persons, had 58 percent of the world's total last year, the report said. Its population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

Asia with 2.5 billion persons, had 58 percent of the world's total last year, the report said. Its population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

Asia with 2.5 billion persons, had 58 percent of the world's total last year, the report said. Its population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

lation growth accounted for two-thirds of the world's increase. The United States had a growth rate of 0.8 percent between 1976 and 1977, compared with 1.1 percent between 1966 and 1967. The United States had 5 percent of the world's population last year. North America, Europe and the Soviet Union, combined, had 23 percent of the world's population.

Africa's annual growth rate between 1975 and 1977 was 2.8 percent. It has been rising steadily since 1950, when it was 2.2 percent. India's growth rate was 2.2 percent in 1976 and 1977, about the same as in the mid-1960s.

U.K. Court Told Thorpe Urged Murder of Model

(Continued from Page 1)

cloud hanging over him." There was some discussion of sending Mr. Scott to the United States, but that was rejected because of the difficulty of getting a work permit for him. At that point, Mr. Bessell testified, "Mr. Thorpe said, 'Then we have to get rid of him.' I decided to treat it lightly. I said, 'Are you suggesting killing him?'"

"When you said that," the prosecutor asked the witness, "what did Mr. Thorpe do?"

"He stood up, looked at me and said 'Yes,'" Mr. Bessell replied.

Mr. Bessell said that he then pointed out the practical difficulties of disposing of a body. Mr. Thorpe answered, according to Mr. Bessell, that it could be buried in the fresh concrete of a new expressway, weighted and dropped into a river or dropped down a mine.

Mr. Bessell said that he protested that it was morally wrong to discuss murdering someone. Mr. Thorpe replied, he said, that killing Mr. Scott would be "no worse than shooting a sick dog."

Later, Mr. Bessell testified, he attended a meeting at which Mr. Thorpe was attempting to persuade Mr. Holmes, a friend since Oxford days who had been best man at his first wedding, to carry out the murder. The plan allegedly called for Mr. Holmes to pose as a German reporter, get Mr. Scott drunk, then drive onto the Cornish moors and murder him.

The plan was later shelved, Mr. Bessell said, because Mr. Scott was married. Mr. Thorpe hoped that he would stop telling people he had been his lover. At that point, Mr. Bessell's account was interrupted by the court's adjournment, but Mr. Taylor had sketched in the rest of the prosecution's case before calling Mr. Bessell to the stand.

With Mr. Thorpe's wife, Marion, and his staunchest defender among the Liberal members of Parliament, Clement Freud, listening intently, the prosecutor said that Mr. Thorpe had developed an obsessive anxiety about the "continuing danger" posed to his reputation and career by Mr. Scott.

By 1974, he said, Mr. Holmes, Westinghouse

Fined \$300,000 For Egypt Bribe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI) — A federal judge today fined Westinghouse Electric Corp. a maximum of \$300,000 for overreaching payoffs after the Justice Department identified the bribe recipient as former Egyptian Deputy Premier Ahmed Sultan Ismail.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker had rejected a plea-bargaining agreement last month because the government refused to identify the country involved or the foreign official bribed.

Today, he accepted a government proposal that it withhold any prosecution of Westinghouse employees involved in funneling \$332,000 in bribes to the Egyptian minister in 1975 for awarding the firm a \$30 million contract for a fourth power station it has constructed in Egypt.

In filing an amended plea bargain which made the full disclosure, Justice Department attorney Jeffrey Hirschberg pointed out that The Washington Post had already named both Egypt and the deputy prime minister (IHT, Oct. 27) without revealing the source of its information.

Judge Parker levied the maximum fine of \$10,000 for each count in a criminal information, charging that Westinghouse made false statements to the Export-Import Bank and to the Agency for International Development, which had financed about 90 percent of the Westinghouse construction project and a second contract calling for additional services to Egypt.

Israel Requests Time For Nazi Prosecution

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Israeli Parliament today unanimously urged the West German Bundestag to reject a statute of limitations on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

"If this is accepted, from the year 1980 on all the German Nazis who murdered and escaped punishment will raise their heads and go free," Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said. "They will arise and say openly 'We did it and we are proud of it and are even nostalgic about it.'"

who until then had resisted suggestions that Mr. Scott be murdered. "A plot was hatched" among Thorpe, Mr. Holmes, Mr. De and Mr. Le Mesurier to fire, Mr. Taylor charged.

Mr. Newton allegedly was man chosen. The prosecutor testified: "In October, 1975, Newton sought Scott out in Devon, drove him onto the moors. T. Newton produced a gun. Scott brought a large dog with him. Newton shot the dog but failed to kill Mr. Scott. The prosecution said the gun jammed before he could kill Mr. Scott."

"Newton was subsequently arrested and convicted in May 1976, of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life," Mr. Taylor added. "He was sent to prison. His release in 1977, he was £5,000 [\$10,000] — half the age price."

Bahamian Businessman
Mr. Taylor said that the man came from Jack Hayward, wealthy British businessman, lives in the Bahamas and who intended it to be used as a contribution to Liberal Party election funds. However, he added, "Thorpe personally arranged for money to be transferred by a dums route to Mr. Holmes," then Mr. Newton.

"That, in a nutshell, is what the case is about," the prosecutor said. He said that Mr. Thorpe's relationship with Mr. Scott, who was known as Norman Josiffe, had begun in 1961. Mr. Scott was then and was working as a horse trainer in Oxfordshire.

One night in November of 1974, the prosecutor said, Thorpe took Mr. Scott to his mother's house in Surrey and introduced him as a member of a television crew. "During the night Thorpe entered Scott's room and made advances to Scott and had sexual relations took place," Mr. Taylor said. He added that such relations continued at least until 1963. He also said that Mr. Thorpe bought him shoes and took him meals at one of his clubs.

Coalition Foes In Italian Left Gain in Voting

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP) — The Christian Democrats and Communists, now parliamentaries, lost a significant local election today as a leftist party opposed to their alliance showed surprising strength.

The New Left, offering itself an alternative to the Christian Democrat-Communist coalition, significantly reduced Communist strength in the local election of northern Trentino-Alto Adige region. It won 4 percent of the votes in elections for the province (county) councils in the Trento and Bolzano areas.

Compared with 1976, the Christian Democrats slipped from 30 percent to 30.4 percent; the Communists from 13.2 percent to 13.2 percent. The Socialists, who support the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, also lost strength, from 7.9 to 6.3 percent.

The New Left is composed of Marxists considered further to the left of the Communists. Its support and the drop by others backing the government led observers to speculate that the Communists and Socialists may reassess their policy of helping the Christian Democrats.

A few words of advice for the delegates to the 6th International Tax-Free Symposium.

Make it Mackinlay's
MONTE CARLO: 19-22 NOV. STAND NOS. 18, 9, 10

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

NAIROBI HILTON
In the center of town, the Hilton is only minutes away from Nairobi National Park. The Ambassador Grill Room offers superb cuisine in an East African setting with music and dancing. The Tsavo Restaurant and Ivory Bar offer a relaxing atmosphere. Sip a drink or enjoy a snack by the pool. Take a sauna and massage. Then return to your room for a spectacular panoramic view.

TAITA HILLS LODGE
At the gateway to Tsavo National Park, Taita Hills Lodge is a departure point for safaris into game-filled virgin bush. Here you will find the height of luxury in the heart of the bush. Spacious bedrooms with built-in, one of East Africa's finest dining rooms, tennis courts, a beautiful pool. Nearby you can see traditional African dancing in an African village and buy locally made crafts.

SALT LICK LODGE
In the heart of a village, Salt Lick is a complex of towers rooted in typical African thatch, perched on stilts and connected by bridge-like walkways. Before it lies a natural salt lick where the neighborhood's game come to wallow and be revived from the lodge. From the terrace, the cocktail lounge and the restaurant, which provides delicious cuisine, you can look down on elephant, buffalo, lion and other species.

Supreme Court Justice Cites Gap

Progress of Blacks in U.S. 'Myth,' Marshall Warns

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP) — Justice Thurgood Marshall, a black man, has warned that blacks in strong terms are not improving economically or socially for them.

"You've got to be careful of the people who say, 'You've got it made. Take it. You don't need any more,'" said Justice Marshall, the black man on the Supreme Court, in a speech Saturday that broke a long silence on race.

Justice Marshall made his remarks as the speaker at the investiture ceremony at the Howard University law school. Also attending the ceremony was Chief Justice Warren Burger.

While other black leaders — including members of the Congressional Black Caucus — have said that black gains are more than real, yesterday's speech carried added weight because his words were much more direct and forceful than Supreme Court justices generally use in discussing public issues.

Justice Marshall's speech came 25 years after he headed the landmark case that outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

segregation in the nation's public schools. Justice Marshall, a Howard law graduate, was at that time counsel for the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Today we have reached the point where people say, 'You've come a long way,'" he said. "But so have other people come a long way."

"Has the gap been getting smaller? No. It's getting bigger. People say we're better off today. Better off than what?"

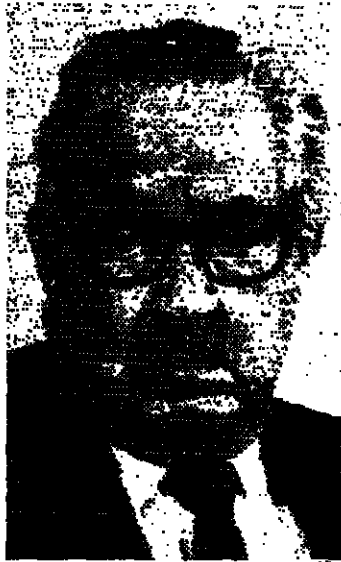
Justice Marshall said he is urged to travel the country to give black children "inspiration."

"For what?" he asked. "These Negro kids are not fools. They know that if someone says they have a chance to be the only Negro in the Supreme Court, the odds are against them."

"When he travels, people tell him of the same troubles they did 20 and 30 years ago when he first sounded the note that 'things are going to get better,'" he said.

"Only guess what I'm getting now? You not only told me that but you told my father, too, and he's no better off. Are you going to tell my children that, too?" he added.

Justice Marshall warned that "they" — those against blacks — are in every phase of American life



Thurgood Marshall

and "are still laying traps for us." He pointed to reports of a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan and said, "The Klan never dies. They just stop wearing sheets because sheets cost too much."

He urged American blacks to train themselves to be better than the whites they go up against in law, politics or business. Quoting Charles Houston, the Howard law dean during the 1930s, Justice Marshall said, "You've got to be better, boy. You've got to move better."

He said that American blacks now need to use both the courts and their political muscle to achieve equality.

"Don't listen to that myth that it [inequality] can be solved by either or that it has already been solved," he said. "Take it from me, it has not been solved."

U.S. Preparing New Policy Approach Toward Mexico

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Alarmed over tensions in its relations with Mexico, the United States is preparing a new set of policies toward its neighbor to meet issues resulting from the pressures of population growth and new oil finds.

The policy-making vehicle is Presidential Review Memorandum No. 41, an interagency study begun in September and now almost complete. Officials of the State and Defense departments and the White House said.

After outlining the larger U.S.-Mexican issues, the memorandum presents policy options ranging from an effort to develop a special relationship with Mexico to treating it as part of overall U.S. foreign policy. President Carter is expected to choose from among the options before he visits Mexico in February.

Saturday, in a meeting with reporters, Mr. Carter said: "We are deeply aware of a need for closer working relationships between our country and Mexico in a broad range of things."

As presented in the study, the chief problems are:

- The projected doubling of Mexico's population to 130 million shortly after the year 2000, with resultant pressures of unemployment and economically motivated emigration.
- A 1,900-mile border that has become the focus of smuggling in both directions, with the illegal entry of 800,000 Mexicans annually, urban congestion and crime.
- Petroleum discoveries now

projected by Mexico at 300 billion barrels, making it potentially the largest oil producer.

• Trade. Mexico is already the fifth largest partner of the United States and the prospect is that the volume of \$9 billion will rise sharply, but with attendant problems of market disruptions and protectionist demands in the United States.

Among the policy alternatives, the study proposes a comprehensive U.S.-Mexican approach to the issues, in the form of either a package deal or set of negotiations stretching over a number of years. According to officials, the memorandum recommends a preliminary accord that would outline the approach to be taken.

Frontier 'Zones'

Alternative proposals call for individual or joint approaches to each issue. For instance, on the question of border problems, there is a suggestion that Mexico and the United States might consider creating frontier zones on either side of the boundary to deal with smuggling, illegal crossings and the amelioration of overcrowded border cities.

The new study suggests that the United States might approach Mexico's gas resources differently, treating investment in pipelines and processing facilities as a step toward larger energy-resource developments. The alternatives would be either to wait or to approach the Mexican energy potential as a separate issue.

Way to Get Action

One side involved in the drafting of the study said he believed Mexico's announcement last week of new oil discoveries had been made deliberately to prod the United States into action. He said the announcement had come on top of frustration manifested in a declaration Oct. 13 by President Jose Lopez Portillo that "Mexico is neither

on the list of United States priorities nor on that of United States respect."

The study also acknowledges that, after an auspicious start, with Mr. Lopez Portillo being one of Mr. Carter's first foreign guests, the United States has neglected its relations with Mexico.

U.S. policy-makers remark that Mexico would probably be reluctant to enter into arrangements with the United States that would open it to economic dislocations or to being overcome by the mode of life of its northern neighbor. Yet they also recognize Mexico's desire to develop its natural resources.

The study, which had its origin in the State Department, is to be reviewed soon at a meeting chaired by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The participants are to include Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's adviser on national security, his National Security Council aides and representatives of the White House Domestic Council.

New Baby Adds To Visa Trouble Of Soviet Family Ready to Leave

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP) — A second daughter was born early today to Boris and Natalia Katz, parents of the ailing baby Jessica, delaying their departure just after they had won a long struggle for visas.

Boris Katz telephoned Western reporters to say that his wife and their still-unborn second daughter were doing fine, but that the birth creates a new round of paperwork in the Soviet bureaucratic maze.

Telephoning directly from the hospital, Mr. Katz said that his deadline to complete the paperwork is Dec. 4, when the visas received last Thursday expire.

The Katz family has been involved in a yearlong battle with Soviet authorities to take 1-year-old Jessica to the United States for medical care for an ailment called "malabsorption syndrome" that prevents her from properly digesting food.

Mr. Katz now must obtain a birth certificate for his new daughter so that she may get an exit visa. But in order to get a birth certificate, he must present his internal Soviet passport, which he surrendered when he obtained the visa for the other members of his family.

Boumediene Is Said In Care for Kidneys

ALGIERS, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Algerian President Houari Boumediene, 51, is undergoing treatment with a kidney machine, according to reliable sources here.

The government announced Saturday that the president was undergoing medical care after treatment in Moscow, but there has been no word on the nature of his illness. Mr. Boumediene returned to Algiers from Moscow last Tuesday. The sources said that his health deteriorated Friday and that he was admitted to a hospital Saturday.

STOP!

THIS IS THE PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN PARIS...

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

16, RUE DE LA PAIX

Phone: 261.71.71 (2nd Floor, Elevator)

NEAR OPERA

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS

BAGS • SCARVES • TIES

FASHION ACCESSORIES

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

FREE SAMPLES

UN Panel Warns of 15% Depletion in 100 Years

Experts See Increasing Fluorocarbon Peril to Ozone

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — An alarming rate, diminishing protection from the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Ozone depletion causes more heat in the stratosphere, and this could increase ground temperatures as well as alter regional weather. In addition, the fluorocarbons might contribute to a warming greenhouse effect over the Earth, a WMO expert committee concluded.

"We now have practical proof of

the effects of chlorofluoromethanes (fluorocarbons) and can say that they are more serious than was thought three years ago," WMO joint Secretary-General Raymond Schneider said today.

Bans Are Considered

The United States has outlawed the use of fluorocarbons as propellants in aerosol containers and for other nonessential purposes. Canada and a number of European governments are considering similar moves.

Dr. Rumen Bojkov, the WMO's chief atmospheric scientist, said at a conference: "One molecule of chlorofluoromethane takes 7 to 10 days to reach the ozone layer, which extends from 10 to 45 kilometers [6 miles to 28 miles] in the stratosphere. It lasts for about 60 years and destroys up to 1,000 atoms of chlorine. If the release of these molecules continues at the 1977 rate the ozone layer will be reduced by 15 per cent in 100 years time."

The WMO experts from Canada, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and Belgium decided at their meeting last month that supersonic aircraft had a negligible effect on the ozone layer at heights below 17 kilometers and an insignificant effect between 17 kilometers and 25 kilometers.

But man's other activities have already reduced the ozone layer by 2 percent, prompting the World Health Organization to warn that this exposes him to elements in the sun's ultraviolet rays that are considered a key cause of skin cancer.

Spray cans release only half of

6 Killed, 25 Injured In Italy 30-Car Crash

VERONA, Italy, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Six persons were killed early today and more than 25 injured in a 30-car accident on a superhighway near here.

Police said that a fuel truck went out of control in heavy fog, overturned and exploded. At least 20 vehicles plowed into the burning truck and 10 more crashed into highway guardrails or were hit from behind, officers said.

Environmentalists Protest

U.S. Would Allow Trade Of 13 Imperiled Species

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP) — The Interior Department has tentatively proposed the easing of restrictions on the international trade of 13 endangered species, including the trumpeter swan, the bobcat, the pronghorn, the peregrine falcon, the bald eagle and the California sea otter.

Scott, the proposal, made in a letter to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, has caused a stir among animal-protection groups and Friday brought the intervention of the president's Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Secretary Charles Warren said Friday that Deputy Secretary of the Interior James Joseph to protect the lack of public notice of the recommendations. The biological sciences for setting restrictions on the use of the species is disputed by an interagency advisory group, Mr. Warren said.

Interior officials agreed to hold a public hearing on the recommendations Nov. 28.

The controversy arises at a time when the Endangered Species Act is under congressional attack for a restrictive approach. Congress had appropriated for the Endangered Species Office this year, but it ran out of business for 41 days.

Interior officials agreed to hold a public hearing on the recommendations Nov. 28.

The proposal to ease the restrictions may have been prepared at a time when the office was not supposed to be in operation, according to environmentalists, who have suspected the suit over the left office.

Bobcat pelts are in demand by the fur industry and falcons for falconry. "We're not talking about the fur trade," Mr. Warren said.

IRA Again Cuts

Dublin-Belfast

Railroad Link

BELFAST, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — A guerrilla today severed the link between Dublin and Belfast, after hijacking a freight train and leaving it laden with booby traps.

Members of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army overtook the only direct rail link between the two cities nearly 100 times this year. Disruption of transport is one of the IRA's principal aims in its campaign to force Britain out of northern Ireland.

Security forces surrounded the hijacked train, which the guerrillas left near the town of Newry, about a mile inside northern Ireland.

Police said a two-man crew was hijacking the train was hijacked by two men armed with submachine guns as it slowed to cross the border from the Irish Republic.

Bomb experts were on their way to the scene but it could take several hours, or even days, before the bombs are dismantled, the police said.

For more than two centuries we have created watches, which are precious and rare works of art.

VACHERON CONSTANTIN

La plus noble parure du temps

Genève

Genève: VACHERON CONSTANTIN, 1 Moulins-en-Fore

Watches of Geneva, Hotel Intercontinental

Zürich: MEISTER UHREN A.G. — A. TURLER & Co.

La plus noble parure du temps

Genève

Watches of Geneva, Hotel Intercontinental

Zürich: MEISTER UHREN A.G. — A. TURLER & Co.

La plus noble parure du temps

Genève

Watches of Geneva, Hotel Intercontinental

Zürich: MEISTER UHREN A.G. — A. TURLER & Co.

La plus noble parure du temps

Genève

Watches of Geneva, Hotel Intercontinental

Zürich: MEISTER UHREN A.G. — A. TURLER & Co.

La plus noble parure du temps

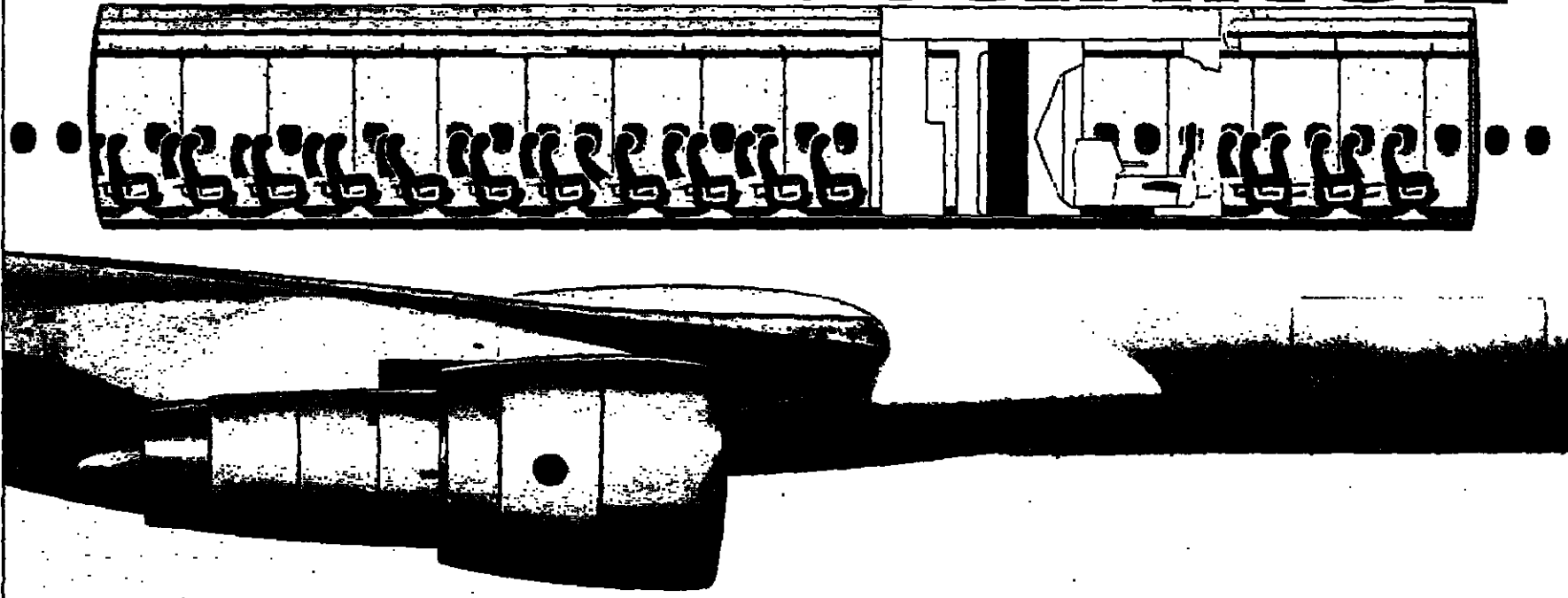
Genève

Watches of Geneva, Hotel Intercontinental

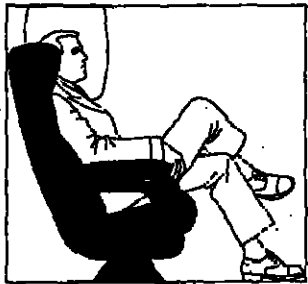
Zürich: MEISTER UHREN A.G. — A. TURLER & Co.

La classe affaires.

AIR FRANCE



The Business Class. Between Paris and New York. The next time you pay full economy fare for an Air France ticket between Paris and New York, you'll receive a special new kind of service. Our Business Class has special check-in counters to get you aboard faster. And priority disembarkation to get you aground faster.



advantage of our new class in travelling.

In the air, you'll be in a specially-reserved cabin just behind First Class and ahead of Economy Class. Here, more personalized service awaits you, with free earphones, slippers and sleep masks. And with no extra charge for cocktails, fine French wines and a selection of cheeses.

Business Class, from Air France, on all Paris-New York flights. Take

AIR FRANCE

The best of France to all the world.

Sect Leader Claimed to Raise the Dead

Portrait of a Dynamic Preacher

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 (UPI) — James Jones was such a dynamic preacher that he built the People's Temple into one of the biggest Protestant congregations in California during the late 1960s.

His flamboyant religious mixture of old-time faith healing, suicide pacts, racial integration and raising people from the dead drew converts from throughout the state. His membership included minori-

ties, elderly dowagers and young divorcees.

Mr. Jones, 46, who at various times called himself "the prophet of God" and "father," professed to have raised more than 40 people from the dead at the height of his ministry and to have caused the "passing" of cancerous tumors from the bodies of the faithful.

A short, slightly pudgy man with straight black hair, he wore glasses, second-hand suits and exuded a dynamic self-confidence.

Mr. Jones, who claims to be part American Indian, began his ministry in Indianapolis, where he said he founded a church at the age of 18. He grew up in Lynn, Ind.

Bible College

Mr. Jones attended Indiana University and was graduated from Butler University in Indianapolis with a teaching certificate. He attended Cleveland Bible College and was ordained a minister of a church of the Disciples of Christ.

An advocate of civil rights, he was a pastor of churches in and near Indianapolis. He worked as a nursing-home director and served as a missionary to Brazil in the early 1960s.

Proclaiming Indiana too "racist," Mr. Jones moved in 1965 with about 100 of his followers to an area near the northern California city of Ukiah. He began expanding his holdings as he received "gifts" of land and money from followers, which included a number of rich, elderly widows.

His following grew until it had more than 20,000 members, making it possibly the largest single Protestant congregation in California. He commuted with 13 special buses and about 200 of the hard-core faithful, between church centers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bakersfield and the Redwood Valley, near Ukiah.

Mr. Jones founded the Guyana "Agriculture Mission" in 1973 with about 200 "missionaries" who he said needed the rigorous work of the outdoors.

As the pressure mounted to investigate complaints from relatives of church members that physical force was used to punish followers or force them to turn over properties and money to his group, Mr. Jones began moving his operations en masse to the 27,000-acre South American settlement.

Rep. Diggs Gets

3-Year Sentence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., was sentenced today to a maximum of three years in prison for mail fraud and making false statements.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch ordered the 12-term congressman imprisoned for up to three years on each of the 29 counts on which he was convicted. But the sentences are to run concurrently.

Rep. Diggs, 55, a founder of the congressional black caucus who was re-elected with 80 percent of the vote in his Detroit district earlier this month, was found guilty of inflating the salaries of several staff members and then accepting kickbacks from them to pay business, personal and congressional expenses.

Nevertheless, the congressman, who spent the night in Jonestown while most of the others were transported back to Port Kaituma to sleep, did interview a number of residents. By Saturday, about 15 had told him they wanted to leave and return to the United States.

As the group was preparing to leave on Saturday, an angry dispute broke out between a man, who wanted to leave with his three children, and his wife, who insisted on staying. While attempts were being made to mediate between them, a man rushed up behind Rep. Ryan, grabbed him around the neck and tried to put a knife in his throat.

Rep. Ryan ducked, and Mr. Lane stepped in. In the ensuing scuffle, the man was cut by his own knife and his blood splattered over Rep. Ryan's clothes. After that, it was agreed that the party should leave immediately, while Mr. Lane and Mr. Gary stayed behind to talk with the quarreling husband and wife.

The rest of the group then went to the airstrip and began boarding



Congressman Leo Ryan, with blood-stained shirt, sits in moment of reflection after knife-wielding man tried to kill him. Blood was that of his attacker, who apparently was stabbed when Ryan aides subdued him. Rep. Ryan was killed later.

Hundreds Found Dead At Cult Site in Guyana

(Continued from Page 1)

and several reporters. With the aid of the U.S. Embassy, he then began a series of protracted negotiations with leaders of the sect, seeking to gain admittance to the settlement — negotiations that resulted in the church's lawyers, Mr. Lane and Mr. Gary, also coming to Guyana.

On Friday, Rep. Ryan and 18 others flew by chartered plane to Port Kaituma, the town with a landing strip closest to Jonestown. Although the distance from the airstrip to the settlement is only five miles, the trip on a narrow road through heavy jungle takes 1½ hours.

At Port Kaituma, the party was met by representatives of the sect. Following further negotiations, during which Mr. Lane and Mr. Gary argued that Rep. Ryan should be allowed to visit Jonestown, the group was admitted to the settlement.

In the camp, a collection of rough but clean communal log buildings, the party was given dinner and entertained by a music combo.

Most people in the settlement nervously moved away whenever one of the visitors came close, and those attempting to leave said later that everyone had been told that the outsiders were there to kill them. Each time a member of Rep. Ryan's party tried to wander around alone, one of the sect leaders would attach himself to the visitor and inhibit his movements.

Nevertheless, the congressman, who spent the night in Jonestown while most of the others were transported back to Port Kaituma to sleep, did interview a number of residents. By Saturday, about 15 had told him they wanted to leave and return to the United States.

As the group was preparing to leave on Saturday, an angry dispute broke out between a man, who wanted to leave with his three children, and his wife, who insisted on staying. While attempts were being made to mediate between them, a man rushed up behind Rep. Ryan, grabbed him around the neck and tried to put a knife in his throat.

Rep. Ryan ducked, and Mr. Lane stepped in. In the ensuing scuffle, the man was cut by his own knife and his blood splattered over Rep. Ryan's clothes. After that, it was agreed that the party should leave immediately, while Mr. Lane and Mr. Gary stayed behind to talk with the quarreling husband and wife.

The rest of the group then went to the airstrip and began boarding

two waiting chartered planes, one with 19 seats and one with 5. In accordance with a promise by Rep. Ryan, those members of the sect seeking to leave boarded first.

Suddenly, one of the settlement residents aboard the smaller plane, Larry Layton, pulled a pistol and began firing at the other passengers, wounding Vernon Gosney and Monica Bagby.

His pistol then jammed, and the other passengers wrestled it away from him and fled the plane. Guyanese officials said last night that Mr. Layton had been arrested in the vicinity of Jonestown.

At the same time, three men from the settlement began moving toward the planes, followed by the tractor-driven trailer. Persons from the settlement identified the three as Tom Kice, Albert Touchette and Joe Wilson, and the tractor driver as Stanley Gieg.

As they approached, the three men leaped up on the trailer, picked up guns and began shooting at the larger plane and those standing around it. Some, including Rep. Ryan, were hit immediately, and the others began scrambling under the plane or running to a nearby shed or into the jungle.

A detachment of four Guyanese soldiers was nearby, but made no effort to intervene. Later, the soldiers told survivors that they considered the incident a fight between foreigners and did not want to get involved.

Peking Is Beijing But China Stays China in New Spelling

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — China said today that it was changing the way it transliterates some of its names and places, which may leave many of them almost unrecognizable to foreigners.

Peking would be Beijing under the country's phonetic Latin alphabet, while Hong Kong would be Xianggang. But China itself remains China rather than Zhongguo.

The Chinese news agency said that the State Council (government) had ordered the phonetic alphabet, Pinyin, to be used in the future to standardize names in languages like English, French, German and Spanish.

But if the system is introduced — a previous attempt in 1975 was quietly dropped without explanation — it was stated that the change need not apply to certain historical names of people and places, nor to trade names.

It said the State Council had called this an important measure to replace various old spelling systems and "end the confusion that has existed for a long time in Romanizing Chinese names and places."

Under the new system, Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng would be Hua Guo-feng, and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would be Deng Xiao-ping.

Foreign journalists expect to be among those to feel the changes most if the Chinese news agency switches to Pinyin — although its report on the change was dated "Peking."

The high-level meeting might try to resolve a growing split in the party hierarchy between those veteran leaders allied with Mr. Teng who want to debunk the Maoist legacy in order to push for all-out economic growth, and those who benefited from the Cultural Revolution and whose careers would suffer from a reappraisal of those years.

An indication of these differences was apparent last week when the Politburo conspicuously failed to endorse the decision by the Peking party committee to declare the Tiananmen incident as being revolutionary. Until then the events of April, 1976, had been damned as reactionary.

388 Arrested

An article Saturday by the Chinese news agency disclosed that 388 persons had been arrested for participating in the riot in Peking, many of them "children of senior cadres and people related to leading members in the party, government and army."

The arrests have been blamed on

Obituaries

Stephen Gardner, Fed Vice Chairman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Stephen Symmes Gardner, 56, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, died of cancer at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Gardner, a former deputy secretary of the Treasury, was appointed to the Fed by President Gerald Ford for a full 14-year term that began in February, 1976. He succeeded William Simon, who became Treasury secretary.

As vice chairman, Mr. Gardner took a moderate stance on the board, usually voting with the majority in supporting the trend toward higher interest rates that the board has followed in the last two years.

His death came two days after the resignation of another member of the board, Philip C. Jackson Jr. It gives President Carter the opportunity to make a fourth appointment to the seven-member board, meaning that Carter appointees will have a clear majority and greater influence in shaping credit and interest rate policy.

Mr. Gardner was born on Dec. 26, 1921, in Wakefield, Mass. He served as a director of several national corporations and was active in Philadelphia civic affairs when he lived there. He was a trustee of the YMCA Foundation and a member of the World Affairs Council. He joined the Girard Bank in Philadelphia in 1949, becoming a vice president nine years later, president in 1966 and chairman in 1971.



Stephen Symmes Gardner

lucrative areas with bands often heard in broadcast and recording studios. In New York during the late 1940s he worked at the Royal Roost and Birdland, Basin Street East and the Savoy Ballroom.

Eugenia Pallera Sardi

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Eugenia Pallera Sardi, 89, who with her husband founded Sardi's, the

famous theater-district restaurant died on Friday at the Mary Manning Walsh Nursing Home in Manhattan, where she had lived for two years.

The eldest daughter in a northern Italian family of six children, Mrs. Sardi immigrated here at the age of 16. With her late husband, Melchiorre Pio Vincenzo Sardi, she built up the restaurant that a theatrical agent once called "the club, moon hall, lounge, office, saloon and marketplace of the people of the theater."

Adolph A. Kroch

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Adolph A. Kroch, 96, founder of the world's largest bookstore Kroch and Brentano's, and friend of writers Sinclair Lewis and E. E. Schacht, died yesterday in Tucson, Ariz.

Odette Myrille

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Odette Myrille, 80, the French-born actress, singer and musician died on Saturday of a stroke in Doylestown, Pa. In recent years Miss Myrille, who had played Charlotte in the Broadway musical "The Sound of Music" and in a number of musical comedies and films, operated her restaurant, Chez Odette, in New Hope, Pa.

Paul Newman's Son Dies in U.S. Of Overdose of Alcohol, Drugs

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Allan Scott Newman, 28-year-old son of actor Paul Newman, was found dead in a motel today, the victim of an overdose of drugs and alcohol, according to police.

Mr. Newman, an actor and entertainer who worked in nightclubs under the name of William Scott, was pronounced dead at Los Angeles Memorial Hospital.

Police said a Los Angeles clinic had received a call for help from Mr. Newman last night and that clinic associate Scott Steinberg took the stricken Mr. Newman to his room at a nearby motel.

According to authorities, Mr. Steinberg called paramedics who took Mr. Newman to a hospital about midnight.

Mr. Steinberg told police he thought that Mr. Newman had taken Valium, a tranquilizer, and a quantity of alcohol. He also said Mr. Newman had approached the



Allan Scott Newman

clinic in the past because "he wanted to change his lifestyle."

Mr. Newman's mother was Jacqueline Witte. Paul Newman's first wife

Contamination Threat Said Reduced

Nuclear Waste Solidified At Unique French Plant

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 20 (NYT) — French nuclear engineers are pressing ahead with a process that solidifies liquid nuclear wastes — a development that will make it easier for Europe to build a plutonium-based nuclear industry, against President Carter's wishes.

Last summer the government-owned Compagnie Generale des Matieres Nucleaires, known as Cogema, successfully started the world's first industrial plant for solidifying the highly dangerous liquid nuclear wastes produced from the reprocessing of spent fuel from nuclear power reactors.

The plant, at the nuclear center at Marcoule in the lower Rhone valley, turns these wastes into blocks of shiny, black, corrosion-resistant borosilicate glass, which can be buried deep in mountain caverns while their harmful properties gradually dissipate during the next 100,000 years or so.

The process of vitrification, as it is called, is attracting international attention. Cogema is negotiating to sell the technology to West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands. A panel of Swedish atomic experts recently recommended adoption of the new process.

No Present Rivals

Cogema's sales director, Jean Couture, plays down the commercial importance of his company's discovery. "We're not trying to make a fortune out of this. It's essentially a safety system," he said.

"If other countries are interested in a licensing arrangement, then we are ready to talk. But we're not pushing sales."

Cogema has no rivals for its industrial vitrification process at present. "The United States has done a lot of work on solidifying nuclear wastes, but it's all still experimental," said Mr. Couture. "Britain was ahead of us in this technology 10 years ago, but then they stopped research and we took the lead."

Whatever its commercial significance, the increasing need to make an important contribution to Western Europe's continuing drive to develop a plutonium-based nuclear industry.

Carter Seeks Ban

It would help Europe safely dispose of the increasingly large quantities of dangerous liquid waste material that will burden it in the years ahead if it continues to develop a reprocessing industry and to build plutonium-fueled fast-breeder power reactors. The French now plan to build two additional vitrification plants, at a cost of about \$120 million each, to service reprocessing plants.

President Carter has called for a worldwide ban on the reprocessing

of spent uranium reactor fuels because reprocessing creates plutonium, which is the principal explosive used in atomic weapons. He has also called for a ban on the further development of fast-breeder reactors, which use this plutonium in fuel.

But Western Europe, which has less oil, coal and natural uranium of its own than the United States has turned a deaf ear to the President's pleas. Officials in West Germany argue that reprocessing prolongs the useful life of uranium reactor fuels and that the still-secret experimental fast-breeder reactor could eventually provide virtually inexhaustible supplies of electric power.

The liquid wastes created by reprocessing are believed to remain dangerously radioactive for 400,000 years. Thereafter, scientific studies suggest, they will continue to harbor quantities of highly toxic but nonradioactive plutonium for about 100,000 years.

In liquid form, such wastes are difficult to handle. Even when they are buried deep in the earth, in which is how governments now plan to dispose of them, there is a real danger that they may leak out of their containers during the course of the centuries and contaminate underground water sources.

Ultrahard Glass

As Ian Williams, director-general of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, told a recent conference here on nuclear waste disposal, "There is now general agreement that highly active liquid wastes arising from the reprocessing of spent fuel should be converted into solid form for easy handling, transportation and emplacement in the chosen geological repository."

The new French process offers a means of solidifying these wastes on an industrial scale while reducing their volume by a factor of about 15.

Behind high concrete screens the radioactive acids from the reprocessing plant are transformed at high temperature into 1,500 pound blocks of ultrahard glass and then encased in big steel drums, which Cogema believes can be safely buried for centuries.

Experiments at Marcoule suggest that even if an earthquake broke open a drum, it would take 3,000 years of washing by hot underground streams to dissolve one millimeter of the borosilicate glass block inside. The danger of the glass ever being crushed into poisonous powder and somehow introduced into the atmosphere is rated as negligible.

Former Gang Members

Cult Chief Said Followers Got Disciplinary Beatings

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 (AP) — James Jones, leader of the People's Temple, acknowledged that there was violence in his Guyana colony in an interview conducted before sect members killed five persons on a remote airstrip in Guyana and committed mass suicide, the San Francisco Chronicle said today.

The 46-year-old founder of the cult said that members used guns and rifles and were beaten to maintain discipline.

He was depressed and talked about suicide in an hour-long interview Friday with Chronicle reporter Ron Javers.

3 Venus Probes Leave U.S. Craft

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Nov. 20 (UPI) — The final three weather probes of the Pioneer Venus 2 spacecraft were dispersed successfully today in the last critical maneuver before a Dec. 9 descent to the surface of Venus. Another probe in the \$225-million mission was released Wednesday.

While descending, the four probes and the mother spacecraft, called a transporter bus, will transmit data to Earth on Venus' composition, density and nature.

Expert Outlines Psychological Dynamics

Brainwashing Seen as Cult Technique

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT) — Brainwashing techniques could be exploited by a charismatic leader to order his followers to carry out murder and mass suicide on the reported scale of the People's Temple cult in Guyana, according to Dr. Robert Lifton, an authority on totalitarian psychology.

"Many U.S. cults use all or some methods of mind control" to obtain strict discipline among the members, he said.

Dr. Lifton, a Yale psychiatrist and author of the standard work on Chinese brainwashing techniques, said that he had no firsthand knowledge of the People's Temple. But he outlined the psychological dynamics that often explain how thousands of people, mostly young persons, develop extraordinary loyalties to a leader and hatred of outsiders, even their own families.

Using techniques ranging from isolation and sensory deprivation to group sessions of self-criticism, a leader with a messianic, hypnotic personality can obtain the obedience of a following of true believers, Dr. Lifton said.

'Human Guilt'

"The key is an understanding of how to manipulate and play on human guilt, which is an emotion we all develop in childhood and carry with us," he said.

The techniques for this kind of psychological manipulation usually involve developing a strong distinction between "believers as right and alone entitled to exist, while the outside world, especially anyone who tries to defect, is seen as evil and not entitled to exist," he said. In its extreme form, "this Manichaeism can become literal," he said, adding that some U.S. cults engaged in "so much verbal violence that one could readily imagine it finally spilling over into physical bloodshed."

Asked whether fear of the U.S. government or of relatives could have set off a mass suicide by cult members, Dr. Lifton said the psychological climate in most cults was

so submissive to the leader that orders from the leadership must have been needed, at least to make preparations.

Dr. Lifton, who testified recently that brainwashing was used on California heiress Patricia Hearst before she took part in a bank robbery, said that many U.S. groups used similar techniques, often characterized as "manipulation from above, idealism in the rank and file."

Tax-Exempt Status

In recent congressional investigations, it was suggested that some cults have taken advantage of their tax-exempt religious status to amass millions of dollars for their leaders. A wide variety of U.S.-based cults — including the Moon sect, the Children of God, Hare Krishna and the Scientologists —

have been active in bringing court cases against critics.

As U.S. public awareness of them has grown, many U.S.-based cults have moved part of their operations and membership abroad, apparently to escape scrutiny. Dr. Lifton said that people in West Germany, where he is doing research, have become concerned about the development of cults there.

The cult phenomenon, he noted, can be related to fundamentalist religious and political movements appearing throughout the world, apparently in response to "dislocating historical change."

In the United States, there often has been public confusion about the nature of cults because of the difficulty in getting a satisfactory legal definition of where normal religious practices end and coercive mind control begins, he said.

The posters said an inquiry is necessary so that "those responsible for the suppression and cover-up could be brought to justice."

According to diplomats in Peking, the posters demand that the committee of investigation be made up of all major organs of the party and state.

Mr. Hua's career is closely linked to the incident, which took place in Peking's Tiananmen Square on April 5, 1976, and at the time was blamed on Teng Hsiao-ping. Two days later, on the proposal of Mao Tse-tung, Mr. Teng was purged and Mr. Hua was named party chairman and premier. Mr. Teng, now deputy premier, was reinstated in

1977 after the death of Mao and the arrest of his radical followers.

Yesterday another poster put up in Peking accused Mao of meta-physical thinking in his later years and said that the radicals had used him to oust Mr. Teng after the Tiananmen affair.

First Direct Tie

The poster was the first in the current campaign to downgrade Mao's reputation that directly tied him to the disgraced radicals, who include his widow, Chiang Ching-Left unsaid in the posters yesterday and today was what role Mr. Hua played in the incident.

A dispatch yesterday by the Chinese press agency said that Mr. Hua had just written the title in his own calligraphy for a new book of poems celebrating the demonstration. An editor of the book said it showed that "Chairman Hua is in deed at one with the people in their hundreds of millions."

"Chairman Hua's inscription is of great importance," the editor said to a group who reportedly packed the publishing office to witness its arrival. But analysts here

noted that Mr. Hua had only written the title, not an accompanying oratory sentiment as he usually does in such cases. And he carefully avoided praising the Tiananmen incident as revolutionary, as the Peking Communist Party Committee did last week.

Indeed, the analysts felt, Mr. Hua's action seemed at most a compromise gesture to try to extract him from a very awkward situation. Moreover, there is a possible hint that Mr. Hua's own personality cult, which has been gradually building, might now deflate.

The analysts believe that the flurry of political activity in the last week may presage a meeting of the Central Committee or an enlarged group of the party Politburo.

In addition to the new posters, there were articles attacking the Cultural Revolution as a "counter-revolutionary fascist dictatorship" and disclosing that the authors of several famous wall posters in the Cultural Revolution had been arrested and punished as counter-revolutionaries.

Handwritten text: 1978/11/20

When Peace Is at Hand

As Henry Kissinger discovered in closing his big deal on Vietnam, an announcement that peace is at hand usually produces a lot of slippery fingers. So it is in the Middle East today. Frightened Israelis and fretting Egyptians are clawing over the compromises of Camp David as if the agreement posed a greater threat than the impasse of only a year ago. According to President Carter, the negotiators are now quarreling over the height of permissible observation towers and losing sight of the human dimensions of their pending accord; they are haggling over days in the schedule of troop withdrawals at the risk of losing a magic moment in time.

Deplorable as it is, the delay is a useful reminder that change in the relations between nations is not shaped by treaties or the prayers of statesmen alone. It is a rearrangement of political forces and a recalculation of military and economic bets. There are more actors in this drama than there were beds at Camp David and the extras are asserting themselves in these final stages. Prime Minister Begin seems to be unable to hold his Cabinet together for the deal he signed; some Israeli politicians seem to have thought they could take a treaty with Egypt and run from any further negotiation. And the prime minister cannot threaten resignation too often without being asked to deliver. President Sadat, meanwhile, feels compelled to match every Israeli second-thought so as to protect

his own flanks in the Arab world. And Carter remains in the uncomfortable position of seeming to want peace more fervently than either of his warring partners.

With luck, all this will pass. If Begin and Sadat survive this period of maneuver they will surely sign their treaty, for the simple reason that they have already paid most of the political price for it without yet realizing any of its benefits. Those who accuse them of selling out to the enemy will not think better of them for contriving a last-minute hitch. The popular majorities that have been ready to risk the peace are not likely to grow with delay. Peace remains at hand.

But the survival of two such pivotal figures cannot be taken for granted. Reigning politicians are hardly the best judges of their longevity in office. If they miscalculated the terms of peace at Camp David, Begin and Sadat will not rectify them at this late stage. And if they lack the muscle to prevail among their associates, they might as well expose the sad truth. Scratching over this agreement for several months more will not improve it in the eyes of those who are unsettled by change, even so obvious a change for the better.

It is time for Carter to force the issue by publishing the treaty text that he thinks best and to retire from further mediation. It is time to sign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unraveling in Rhodesia

Having solemnly promised to hold elections for a black majority-rule government by Dec. 31, Rhodesia's biracial transition regime now says it can't do it until April. A need for more time to prepare the new constitution is cited. The deeper reality is that the general unraveling makes it unlikely that elections — or meaningful elections — will take place at all. To foes of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black nationalists working with him in Salisbury, this simply confirms the bankruptcy of the "internal" settlement. Smith supporters can only be dismayed that elections, critical to earning Salisbury Western support, are fading into the miasma of the war.

The guerrilla cause, meanwhile, is not exactly prospering. Punishing raids on the sanctuaries by the Smith forces, the threat increasingly posed to Zambia's political fabric by the guerrillas it hosts, the boost given Salisbury by Zambia's opening of its border with Rhodesia for economic relief, growing differences between the two guerrilla factions and their sponsors among the front-line states, and the distraction of Uganda's invasion of Tanzania — all this has combined to dispirit the forces of the Patriotic Front and reduce at least for a time their military effectiveness. This hardly means that the casualties of the war, and its numbing economic and social consequences, are at an end. It does seem to mean that, just as the Patriotic

Front has kept the internal people from consummating their goals, so the internal people have kept the Patriotic Front from consummating its own.

It would be consoling to say that finally the two sides are ready to compromise. In fact, they are ready for, or resigned to, continued struggle. Neither side has an evident policy, a plan aimed at taking it to its desired goal. Nor is there an evident opening for the sort of diplomacy by which the United States and Britain have been trying to transform a warring Rhodesia into a peaceable Zimbabwe. The Anglo-American plan lies, if not in ruins, in limbo.

So it happens that the liveliest question being asked about U.S. policy these days is no longer what the United States might do, beyond remaining at the ready on the sidelines. The question is whether Washington should try to make a virtue of necessity — some would call it failure — and declare that its inactivity is purposeful, intended to make plain that the United States no longer accepts responsibility for the outcome. This is the sobering point to which events and its own acts have brought the Carter administration, which launched its southern African policy almost two years ago hopeful, if not confident, that the United States could steer the region towards peaceable change.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The 'Boat People'

The turbulence created by a generation of war in Indochina continues to spin off refugees: Cambodians fleeing to Vietnam and Thailand, Laotians to Thailand, ethnic-Chinese Vietnamese to China and to the open sea. These last "boat people" have numbered in the tens of thousands since 1975, in an overall total of more than half a million. Their travails — dying at sea in sinking boats, abandonment by passing ships, denial of entry by some Asian countries — have been heartbreaking. Currently, one particular cargo of Vietnamese is lying off Malaysia.

This involves something quite new: Most boat people have fled surreptitiously in small boats, but the 2,500 passengers on the Hai Hong, a chartered ocean-going vessel, are ethnic Chinese who evidently bought their way out with the connivance of Hanoi — and to its profit. A number of vessels similar to the Hai Hong are said to be loading off Vietnam right now. As it is, the concern generated for the Hai Hong has broken a logjam in Washington.

Even before this incident, the Indochina flow was outrunning the 25,000 refugee places the United States had allotted this year — on top of the 175,000 refugees admitted since 1975. With a smoother system, U.S. officials could have adjusted to this year's unexpected circumstances. But they didn't. They are adjusting now: Malaysia is being assured that, if it adds the Hai Hong 2,500 to the 35,000 other boat people it already has ashore, it will not have to keep them, and

places are being made for additional refugees in the United States. The need remains for Congress, in particular Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., chairman of the key immigration subcommittee, to improve the system by granting the executive branch more refugee discretion, within agreed limits. Refugees should not be left suspended in misery at one point or another around the world while Americans fumble with the paperwork.

The international community can do more to even out the burdens of caring for Indochina refugees. Part of that effort should be to try to stanch the flow. No doubt it is difficult for any nation to wrestle with the aftermath of prolonged war, but that is no excuse for the way the three Indochina regimes have made life literally intolerable for hundreds of thousands of their citizens. A refugee flow of this sort should be recognized and condemned internationally as a mark of gross political failure. At the same time, we see a certain risk in the Carter administration's new public criticism of the method — in effect, selling exit permits — by which Hanoi is dumping the latest boat people. The method is cynical, and perhaps the criticism of it will help end it.

But in Vietnam, as elsewhere, it has given hope to some desperate people. Vietnam should be faulted for destroying the lives of its people, not for one particular way in which a few of them are gaining at least the chance of a new life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1903

LONDON — King Victor Emmanuel of Italy spent his day at Windsor Castle with King Edward yesterday engaged in shooting rabbits and pheasants. Shortly before eleven o'clock the Royal party, all of whom were wrapped in long fur overcoats, set out for the shooting on the royal land. The kings worked along the water's edge, shooting enough to fill three carts with the dead animals, and then met the queens for lunch at the famous fishing temple. After lunch the queens and princesses drove back to Windsor to prepare for the evening banquet.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1928

NEW ORLEANS — At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, president William Green declared: "The right to give or withhold service is the only right left to labor and we must see that it is not destroyed." Employers have succeeded in having strikes declared illegal under the anti-trust laws as being in restraint of trade. While manufacturers accuse the federation of being a menace, the Communists charge it with being too conservative. Said Green: "We want only to raise the workers' standard of living."



Israel and Egypt

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The year since Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem has been a roller-coaster of hope and disappointment. After the exhilaration of the visit came months of diplomatic stalemate. Camp David seemed to assure agreement between Israel and Egypt. Then, in the last few weeks, that prospect has flickered.

Frustration with the Washington treaty negotiations — the feeling that agreement is at hand but never quite achieved — has led inevitably to recriminations. Someone must be to blame. The villain picked by some critics in this country is the Carter administration.

According to this latest devil theory, President Carter and his advisers are obsessed with the unrealistic aim of "comprehensive peace" in the Middle East. They are not satisfied with a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement. They have therefore pressed President Sadat to demand that the agreement be linked, in its implementation, with steps to give internal autonomy to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza: the linkage that Israel resists.

Anyone who remembers the deep differences that Israel and Egypt brought to Camp David — and remembers Carter's extraordinary achievement in bridging them — will find the devil theory preposterous. But this is an age when public frustration with real problems leads to a hunt for conspiracies and witches.

The idea of writing provisions for the West Bank and Gaza into an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was not invented by Jimmy Carter, or for that matter by Anwar Sadat. It came from Menachem Begin.

When Begin went to Israel last December with his 26-point plan for peace with Egypt, one of his principal proposals was for "self-rule" in the West Bank and Gaza. That was his personal idea, one that history will surely regard as an essential contribution to the peace process. It was the germ of what became the Camp David agreement on a program of negotiation, elections and autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Begin made his self-rule proposal for evident reasons. He wanted to ease the strain of running a military government in that populous occupied territory — the strain on its inhabitants and on Israel. And he knew that some sign of hope for the Palestinians was politically essential to Sadat, especially for him to keep the diplomatic and financial support of the Saudis.

Sadat, for his part, has wanted through all the tortuous negotiations of the last year to include provisions for the West Bank and Gaza in any agreement. He hardly needed the United States to suggest "linkage." He would have liked the West Bank-Gaza formula totally linked to the development of peace between Israel and Egypt.

Carter and his people have in fact spent much of their energy encouraging the Egyptians to be realistic about what they can obtain in negotiations. That was the case at Camp David. And in the last week, U.S. diplomats have again been

urging on Egypt a sense of realism about what is possible in light of the sensitive state of politics in Israel.

The premise of the devil theory seems to be that the Egyptians and Israelis would easily agree if only the United States got out of the way. Yes, and the earth is balanced on the back of a large turtle. The truth is that there would be no glimmer of an agreement if the United States had not been so totally involved as a mediator.

What makes final agreement so hard to reach is not conspiracies or villains but the nature of the problem. The Middle East has resisted peaceful solutions for years because there were real conflicts of interest and emotion. A year of diplomacy, however successful, could not remove them all. And the difficulties are greatest when diplomacy tries to deal with the central question of the Palestinians.

Israel, Egyptian and U.S. leaders have all said that they want to bring King Hussein and moderate Palestinians into the negotiating process. But the attempt to do so after Camp David stirred up Israeli politics and did not get any useful response from Hussein or the Palestinians. Begin, having suggested the idea of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, now resists any timetable for carrying it out.

In short, real problems underlie the current impasse in the Washington negotiations. Israel, understandably, does not want implementation of the peace terms with Egypt to depend on West Bank negotiations whose prospects are uncertain. Egypt, understandably, does not want to allow the possibility that Israel will never go ahead

with the agreed process leading to West Bank-Gaza autonomy.

Begin's rejection of any timetable for West Bank autonomy dims the chance of an agreement soon. But before giving way to gloom, everyone ought to remember how far we have come in a year. Both Israel and Egypt, and their leaders, still have imperative reasons to agree. I do not believe that they will snatch defeat from the jaws of a first victory for peace in the Middle East.

They are filled with war-fighting abilities to bring on an end the war in a nuclear holocaust of any size. They look at a nuclear weapon in the same fashion that we look at an 8-inch round that is non-nuclear. It is a weapon. That came through to me and it scared me.

A Nuclear Glimpse In Kremlin's Eye

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — An ugly idea hovers over our deliberations on SALT: that the Russians are perfectly capable of looking nuclear war in the eye, that they are not deterred as we are by the threat of tens of millions of casualties on both sides, that they actually have it in mind to fight and win a nuclear war.

This is customarily said half in outrage (that the Russians are beasts, to take the cynical view) and half in envy (that they have the guts to face up to a prospect from which Americans shy).

Intellectually, of course, the idea that the Russians think nuclear war is winnable tends to serve SALT. The more bloody-minded the Kremlin, the more urgent it becomes to apply whatever restraints SALT holds. But politically the idea is murder. It suggests that the Russians are Orientally oblivious of casualties, bent on violence, inherently aggressive, i.e., exactly the sort you would not want as a SALT partner.

Hardware

To some people, the notion of the Kremlin's readiness to fight and win a nuclear war is an unexplored emotional premise. To others, it's deduced from hardware, like big multiple-warhead missiles, that the Russians are deploying and developing, although a fair-minded person has to grant, I think, that the Kremlin could make the same deduction from hardware we're deploying or developing. For still others, it is proved from Soviet texts.

Typically, just this week, Defense Space Daily quoted Air Force Gen. Alton Slay's remarks on "three books put out by U.S. intelligence based on interpretation of writings by Soviet military planners."

Said Slay: "The thing that came through loud and clear... is the fact that they had not only thought about nuclear war but believe that they would win the war... They are filled with war-fighting abilities to bring on an end the war in a nuclear holocaust of any size. They look at a nuclear weapon in the same fashion that we look at an 8-inch round that is non-nuclear. It is a weapon. That came through to me and it scared me."

Talks a Lot

Slay's book review seems to me the Pentagon's familiar primitive budget-time line. But he is correct in asserting that the Soviet military talks a lot about fighting and win-

ning a nuclear war. Should it be taken at their word? The best answer I have comes from scholar-diplomat Leonard L. Garboff, former SALT team member and current ambassador to Bulgaria. From 30 years of expert and wise familiarity with the Soviet scene, Garboff offers a sobering view.

He demonstrates from his Soviet literature and from a policy in the SALT talks that at least since SALT began in the late 1960s, the Kremlin has accepted that the superpower strategic balance provides for a balance of terror. That is the figure to pursue their often friendly and unhelpful time avoiding nuclear war.

Garboff addresses directly troubles Gen. Slay and so others: "It is not accurate, in Western commentators have to counterpose Soviet military interest in a 'war-fighting' and winning capability to a 'deterrence' capability. The Soviets see the most credible deterrent as serving as a contingent result should nonetheless come."

Intent Not Proved

In other words, to talk fighting and winning a war does not prove intent or readiness. It is a scary talk, it is meant to morale. It arises from the argument that even the Pentagon must make plans, it reveals a lack for a rationale for building forces.

Garboff further shows the Soviet belief in mutual deterrence (rather than war-fighting) as the unacceptability of nuclear war is maintained not only for show and export but in the details of the Soviet general staff does this by citing a number of issues of the general staff's official journal Military Thought.

His conclusion is that the Soviets do not have a nuclear eye such as to make Slay's snare and a delusion. Rather, suggests, "the principal problem is not control accommodation, not due to differing perceptions of the two sides, but to the difficulties of gearing differing military forces and plans into balanced and acceptable strategic arms relations." He's exactly right.

More Than Merely Power

By James MacGregor Burns

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Countless Americans who won office for the first time on election day areavoring the moment when they will "assume power." Most of them will be disappointed.

The power of an office, they will discover, seems larger looking in than looking out. This is due partly to our constitutional system, designed to fragment and pulverize power. It is also due to exaggerated expectations of power stemming from misconceptions about it.

Forty years ago, Bertrand Russell called power the fundamental concept in social science, as energy was in physics. The notion grew that one could exercise power in the same manner as turning on a light switch or moving rooks and pawns on a chessboard. Power was seen as a thing, as an entity that could be passed around like a crown or a bomb or a public office. Lost to view were the motives of

the power-wielders and the context in which power was exercised.

Psychological theory helped rescue power from these mechanistic formulas. The power-wielder was seen as one who displaced private motives onto a public object and rationalized them in terms of the public interest. Like a good detective, one must look for motive as well as weapon. Personal motivation and power resource were inseparable; each was diminished without the other.

Immense study was now lavished on the personalities of power-holders. Eventually power theorists came to see what novelists long had — that power-holders have far more varied motives than simply exerting control over persons and things. Some want not power but status, recognition, prestige, glory. Some use power to collect possessions such as paintings or jewelry; some collect wives or mistresses, less to dominate them than to love them or display them. I have known governors who seemed to get much more pleasure from riding in limousines driven by state troopers than in managing men or putting major bills through legislatures.

There arose a "gee whizz" school that examined every trick of power and seemed titillated by it. The study of power was commercialized as we were told that for the price of a book or a small fee we could learn how to get power, how to use it, how to influence people, how to "gain total control" over "everything around you," whether in boudoir, board room, or government bureau. A vast complex of human relationships was reduced to power manipulation. We came to see politics solely as power rather than the role of power politics.

Inhuman Form

In its extreme form, power can take inhuman form. Hitler, according to Richard Hughes, saw the universe as containing no persons other than himself, only "things." Ordinary Russians, says a Soviet

disident, do not identify with government as an organization. With them the government is there, like the wind, like a like the sky. It is something present, unchangeable. . . . Many forms of power may reach human motives but only those that can be used by power-wielders to advance their own or interests.

Such use of power is not only human but often falls to the Social-welfare laws are passed instead of leaving people satisfied often arouse new demands; expectations; dictators issue decrees to change social and economic behavior, only to be shot or strung up for their pains; a cause of physical power is dim at Vietnamese soldiers, who keep on coming. Some vital text is missing. It is not the wisdom, ignore the state of their target; they spend millions measure those attitudes.

Loftier Motives

What is missing is an aware that power is not merely a but a relationship; that in seeking to coerce or manipulate people, most brute or primitive or special motives in people rather more positive or elevated ones; most people develop loftier motives as some of their "lower" wants are satisfied.

What is missing is the realization that the more that power-holders engage with the whole complex motives that make up human beings, the more they can understand and stimulate "higher needs," as those for self-expression, self-realization, and produce sponsors that in turn nourish on the power-wielders and them. What is missing, in short, is the role of leadership.

James MacGregor Burns is professor of political science at Wharton College and author of "Leadership: This is the first of two articles, written for The New York Times."



Meeting in New York are some of the officers in Morgan's Financial Analysis Department. Clockwise from left foreground are Virginia Ashcraft, New York; Richard Johnson, London; Werner Pfaffenberger, Frankfurt; Michael Reddy, New York; Terence Eccles, Hong Kong; and Paul Smith, Ferrell McClean, Paul Seura, New York.

This special Morgan group can help your company decide financial strategies

Multinational corporations, and smaller companies that want to grow, often have hard-to-answer questions when planning financial strategies. Many of them turn to the Financial Analysis Department at Morgan Guaranty for creative solutions to their most difficult problems.

The 90 specialists in this unique group combine professional analytical skills with a depth of knowledge of industries and countries throughout the world. They advise clients on key financial, competitive, and socio-political aspects of a proposed course of action. They have helped guide the acquisition and capital planning programs of both domestic and international companies. Typical assignments performed by Financial Analysis include investment valuations, industry analyses, comprehensive studies of capital adequacy, project feasibility, dividend policy.

Located in The Morgan Bank's major offices in Europe and the Far East as well as the United States, our financial analysts maintain close contacts with industry leaders, technological experts, and government agencies around the globe. When the assignment calls for it, they team with other Morgan specialists in corporate bank-



ing, mergers and acquisitions, project finance, international money management, foreign exchange.

The Financial Analysis Department conducts its studies and makes its recommendations in the strictest confidence and with complete objectivity. We believe no other financial institution offers our special combination of experience, skill, and creativity in solving difficult financial problems.

You don't have to be a banking client of Morgan Guaranty to use the Financial Analysis Department, since its services are separately compensated.

For more information about how this group might help your company, talk with a Morgan banker at any office, or write to Michael S. Reddy, Vice President, Financial Analysis Department, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015 • OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam (Bank Morgan Labouchere), Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan, Rome, Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Seoul, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, São Paulo, Caracas • INTERNATIONAL SUBSIDIARIES: San Francisco, Houston, Miami, Toronto (J.P. Morgan of Canada Limited), Madrid (Morgan Guaranty, S.A.E.)

The Morgan Bank

